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The News.—This morning we have our almost entire space to the address of the Philadelphia Convention and speech of President Johnson. The remainder of the dispatches are of a general nature. The result will be issued a proclamation,宣告ing the insurrection at an end in Texas. A convention of soldiers will meet at Chicago soon, to rally the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention. President Johnson will leave Washington on the 28th, to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of the Douglas Monument in Chicago. The Southern Unionists hold a convention at Philadelphia, September 3d.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

MEMPHIS TO THE DAILY UNION WEDGET.

London, Aug. 17.

Moos.—Cables 28, for money 5-20's

Nothing new in the peace negotiations; all going well.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Moos.—Cables 28, for money 5-20's

Nothing new in the peace negotiations; all going well.

Washington, Aug. 18.

The Committee appointed by the Philadelphia Convention, with such other delegates as were in the city, attended at the White House at noon to-day, and were received by President Johnson in the East room. The President was attended by Gen. Grant, Secretary Wells, McClellan, Randall and Browning, and about a dozen ladies.

President Johnson addressed the President on behalf of the Committee, giving him an official copy of the proceedings of the Convention, congratulating him on his administration and with hopeful anxious for the future.

The President replied that language was inadequate to express his feelings on the occasion. He said: In listening to the address which your elegant and distinguished Chairman has just delivered, the proceedings of the Convention as they transpired recurred to my mind, tremulously I partook of the inspiration that prevailed in the Convention. When I received a dispatch by two of its distinguished members, conveying in terms the same which has just been described of South Carolina and Massachusetts, arm in arm, walking into that vast assembly and thus giving evidence that the extremes had come together, and that for the future they were united as they had been in the past on the preservation of the Union. When the dispatch informed me that in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the dispatch to an associate with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. (Cheers.) I think we may justly conclude we are moving under proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the finger of the overruling and unerring Providence is in this matter. (Loud cheers.) The nation is in peril; we have just passed through a mighty, bloody, momentous ordeal, yet do not find ourselves free from difficulties, and the dangers that at first surrounded us—while our brave men have performed their duties, (both officers and men) turning to Gen. Grant, who stood at his right, while they have won laurels imperishable. There are still greater and more important duties to perform, while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate a peace. (Cheers.) So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned the effort has been to pour oil into the wound, which were consequent upon the struggle, and, to raise the common phrase, to prepare as the learned and wise physician would pierce the healing in the character and complexion with the wound. (Loud cheering.) We thought and yet think that we had partially succeeded, but as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and warning element opposing us. In alluding to that element I shall go so far as that did your Convention and the distinguished gentlemen who has delivered to me the report of its proceedings. I shall make no reference to it that I do not believe time and occasion will justify. We have witnessed in one department of the Government every effort, as it were, to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony. There is on the verge of the Government, as it were, a body which assumed to be the Congress of the United States, but in fact a Congress of only a part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be the tort of the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate discord and make a disruption of the States inevitable. Instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony its legislation has taken the form of retaliation, and this has been the course and policy of one department of your Government. The humble individual who is now addressing you, stands the representative of another department of the Government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position I shall not allude to now, suffice it to say he is here under the Constitution, and being here by virtue of its provisions he takes his stand upon the clause of our liberties as the rampart of civil and religious liberty. (Prolonged cheering.) Having been taught in my early life to hold it sacred, and having practised upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence that Constitution, and constructions of the fathers of our country, and to make it my guide. (Cheers.) I know it has been said, and I must be permitted to indulge in the remark, that the Executive Department of the Government had been tyrannical. Let me ask this audience of distinguished gentlemen around me here today, to point to a vote I ever gave, to a speech I ever made, to a single act of my whole public life that has not been against tyranny and despotism. As to myself, the simplest of my nature, the parents of my life have not made me, either in my feelings or in my practice, aggressive; my nature on the contrary is rather defensive in its character; but I will say, that having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and constitutionality, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it. (Prolonged cheering.)

Having placed myself upon that broad platform, I have not been awed, dismayed or intimidated by either threats or encroachments, but have stood there in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sounding the alarm whenever I detected the infidel of liberty in danger. (Loud cheering.) I stand on a precipice, and the world is at my feet, but I have no fear, for I have in the great struggle which is now on, a cause which will be sufficient cause for the American people to hear and understand; they did hear, and looking on and seeing who the contestants were and what that struggle was about, they determined they would settle that question on the side of the Constitution and of principle. (Cries of that's so and aplause.) I proclaim here to-day, as I have on other occasions, that my faith is abiding in the great mass of the people. In the progressions of the struggle, when the clouds seemed to be almost lowering over us, instead of giving way looked up through the darkness and far beyond saw that all would be safe in the end. (Cheers.) My countrymen, we all know that in the language of Thomas Jefferson, tyranny and despotism even can be used and exerted more effectually by the many than the one. We have seen a Congress gradually encroach, step by step, upon the constitutional rights, and violated, daily and month after month the fundamental principles of the Government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget there was a Constitution, and that there was a limit to the laws and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise power which if allowed to be carried out would result in despotism or monarchy itself. (Cries of that's so and enthusiastic cheers.) This is the truth, and because others as well as myself have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and reproductive feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the most severe terms slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation of the most villainous character that has made its way through the public press. What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin—what has been the cause of your offending? I will tell you: daring to stand by the Constitution of our fathers. (Cheers.) The President has approached the spot where Senator Johnson was standing and said: I consider the proceedings of this Convention, sir, as more important than those of any convention that ever assembled in the United States. (Great applause.) When I look with my eye upon that collection of citizens coming together voluntarily and sitting in council with ideas, with principles and views commensurate with all the States and the co-extension with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of gentlemen who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any convention that has sat at least since 1776. (Cheers.) I think I may say the declarations which were made there are equal to those at the declaration of independence. As I stand here to-day I pronounce the second declaration of independence. (Cries of glorious, and most enthusiastic and prolonged applause.) Your address and declarations are nothing more nor less than a re-affirmation of the Constitution of the United States. (Renewed applause), for proclaiming and re-enacting these great truths you have laid down a constitutional platform upon which all can meet to promote the common cause and stand together for the restoration of the States and preservation of the Government without reference to party, the question only in the salvation of the country, for our country rises above all party considerations or influence. (Cries of good and cheers.) How many are in the United States that now require to be fit to bear the shackles upon their limbs and are bound as rigidly as though they were in fact in slavery? I repeat then that your declaration is the second proclamation to the people of the United States, and offers the common ground upon which all patriots can stand.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, let me in this connection ask you, who has done more for the advancement of public welfare than I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one, but here in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of the Convention, I may be permitted to ask, what have I to gain in human sublimity more than I have gained? My race is nearly run. I have been placed in the highest office which one can occupy under the Constitution, and I may say I have held almost every position from the lowest to the highest which man may attain under our Government. I have passed through every position from an Alderman of a village to the Presidency, and surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to satisfy reasonable ambition. If I wanted an office or wished to perpetuate my own power how easy it would have been to hold and wield that which the machinery to be worked by my own hands, with my satraps and dependents in every town and village, and then with the Civil Rights Bill following as an auxiliary (laughter) in connection with all the other appliances of the Government. I could have proclaimed myself dictator. (Cries of that's true and three cheers for the President.) But gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which relates all the power in the hands of the people. (Great cheering.) It is upon that I have always relied; it is upon that I rely now, (sovereign, and the people will not disappoint you,) and repeat, that neither threat nor fears of Congress, nor of a calumniating press can drive me from my purpose. I acknowledge no superior except my God, the author of my existence, and the people of the United States. (Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.) For the sake I try to obey all his commands as best I can, compatibly with my poor humanity, for the other, in a political and representative sense, the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. (Loud cheers.)

My dear friends, I have said more than I intended to say, the kind audience to expect, commended in your audience, and resolutions passed by the Convention, let me repeat, that the crisis and at this period of my public life, I hold above all price, and shall ever refer with feelings of profound gratification, to the last resolution, containing the endorsement of the Convention emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. (Loud cheers.)

From the great mass of the people. (Loud cheers.) I have said, and my action may be regarded as a declaration of war, as you have expressed it. I am sure of that, and I am sure that the United States, one and all, will stand together in both the field and the rear, and the United States and the world will be witness to the fact. (Loud and unanimous cheering.)

At the conclusion of the Philadelphia convention, three others were given for Andrew Johnson, and three more for Gen. Grant. The President and Gen. Grant then retired arm in arm, and the Committee and the audience commenced to disperse.

ADDRESS ADOPTED BY THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

To the People of the United States.—Having met in Convention at the city of Philadelphia, in the month of February, in the year of our Lord 1861, and representative of the people in all Sections and from all States and Territories of the Union; to express our condition and wants of our common country, we address to you this declaration of our principles and of the political purposes we seek to promote.

Since the meeting of the last National Convention in the year 1860, events have occurred which have changed the character of our internal politics and given to the United States a new place among the nations of the earth. Our Government has been compelled to vindicate the rights of war—war which though mainly sectional in its character has nevertheless effected the political destruction of the Government and Union, as that which was sought to be effected by the Southern Confederacy.

The laws of the United States have been

enacted in an attitude of hostility toward the Government and of sworn allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. In no one of them is there the slightest indication of disloyalty, nor does any of them give countenance to the rebellion.

The present attitude of the Government has been officially recognized by the solemn proclamation of the Executive Department.

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Congress, to which the right of representation, and that they can only receive grants of the funds of the Government, on its own terms and at its own discretion. It represents in Congress and participates in government were simply nullities conferred and held by favor; the statement might have the merit of plausibility, but representation is under the Constitution not only expressly recognized as a right, but it is imposed as a duty, and it is essential in both respects to the existence of a government and the maintenance of its authority. In free government fundamental and essential rights cannot be forfeited except against individuals by due process of law; nor can Constitutional duties be discarded or laid aside. The enjoyment of rights may be denied for the time suspended by a failure to perform a duty to take effect. It finds no warrant in the Constitution. It is at war with the fundamental principles of our form of government, and if tolerated in one instance, it becomes a precedent for future invasions of liberty, and Constitutional rights. It depends solely upon the will of the party in possession of power, and thus leads to direct necessity of a sequel to the "stal and intolerable of all tyranny, the tyranny of shifting and irresponsible political factions. It is against this, the most formidable of all dangers which menace the stability of a free Government, that the Constitution was intended most carefully to provide. We demand strict and steadfast adherence to its provisions in this, and in this alone can we find the basis of permanent Union and peace. 5th. But it is alleged that we condemn that the condition of the Southern States and people is not such as to render their readmission to share in the government of the country; that they are disloyal, and the sentiment purported that neither the honor, credit and interests of the nation would be safe if they were readmitted to share in its councils. We may reply to this, first, that we have no right, for such reasons, to deny to any portion of the States or people rights expressly conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States; second, that so long as their acts are those of loyalty, so long as they conform in all their public conduct to the requirements of the Constitution and laws, we have no right to exact from them conformity in their sentiments and opinions to our own; third, that we have no right to distrust the purpose or the ability of the people of the Union to protect and defend under all contingencies, and by whatever means may be required, its honor and its welfare. These would, in our judgment, be full and conclusive answers to the plea that advanced for the exclusion of the States from the Union. But we say further that this plea rests upon the laws in question relate solely, so far as the rights they confer are concerned, to wars waged between alien and independent nations, and can have no place or force in this regard, in a war waged by a government to suppress insurrection among its own people, upon its own soil, against its authority. If we had carried on a successful war against foreign nations we might then have acquired possession and jurisdiction of their soil, with the right to enforce our laws upon their people and to impose upon them such laws and such obligations as we might choose. But we had before the war complete jurisdiction of the Southern States, limited only by our own Constitution. Our laws were the duly national laws in force. The Government of the United States was the only government through which those States and their people and relations with foreign nations, and its flag was the only flag by which they were recognized or known anywhere on the face of the earth. In all these respects, and in all other respects involving national interests and rights our possession was perfect and complete, it did not need to be acquired, but only to be maintained, and a victorious war against rebellion could do nothing more than maintain it. It could only vindicate the disputed supremacy of the Constitution; it could neither enlarge nor diminish the authority which that Constitution confers upon the Government, by which it has achieved such an enlargement or abridgement of Constitutional power, can be effected only by an amendment of the Constitution itself, and such an amendment can be made only in the mode which the Constitution itself prescribes. The claim that the suppression of the insurrection against the Government gives additional authority and power to that Government, especially that it enlarges the jurisdiction of Congress and gives that body the right to exclude States from representation in the national councils, without which the nation itself can have no authority and no existence, seems to us at variance alike with the principles of the Constitution and with the public safety.—3d. But it is alleged that in certain particulars the Constitution of the United States fails to secure the absolute justice and impartial equality which the principles of our Government require; that it was in this respect the result of compromises and concessions, to which it is never necessary when the Constitution was formed, we are no longer compelled so submit, and that now, having the power through a successful war, and a just warrant for its exercise in the hostile conduct of the insurrection, the actual Government of the United States may impose its own conditions and make the Constitution conform in all its provisions to its own ideas of equality and the rights of man. Congress at its last session proposed amendments to the Constitution enlarging in some very important particulars the authority of the General Government over that of several States, and reducing by an indirect disfranchisement, the representative power of States in which slavery formerly existed, and it is claimed that these amendments may be made valid as parts of the original Constitution without the concurrence of the States to be most seriously affected by them, or may be imposed upon those States three-fourths of the remaining States as the conditions of their readmission to representation in Congress and the Electoral College. It is the unquestionable right of the people of the United States to make such changes in the Constitution as they upon the deliberation may deem expedient, but we insist that they shall be made in the mode which the Constitution itself points out, in conformity with the letter and spirit of that instrument and with the principles of self-government and equal rights which lie at the basis of our republicanism. "We deny the right of Congress to make these changes in the fundamental law without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States, including especially those to be most seriously affected by them, or to impose

them upon the States or people in consequence of any rebellion or insurrection, and we decline to give any countenance or recognition to any such action, and to any obligation which it may impose on the Government, to all States alike, and with still greater severity to those which have withdrawn from the rest of States from any share in their attempt to propose or effect changes in the Constitution which may affect permanent rights and institutions and control or obey the legitimate action of the Government in the common Union. Such exercise of power is simply usurpation; just as unpardonable, when exercised by the Northern States as it would be by the Southern, and not to be justified or palliated by anything in the past history either of those by whom it is attempted or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is to take effect. It finds no warrant in the Constitution. 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In the action entitled *Danforth v. Barney*, President, &c., of *West. F. & Co.* vs. *Harwood v. Otto*, *Binders*, and others, the Supreme Court yesterday—Justice *Bardford* presiding—directed that the bail of *Barney* be reduced to \$5,000. The court, as one would well expect, gave out of the sensible explanation of nitro-glycerine as *See. 39*—*co.*—*See. 39*.

Admiral *Charles Stewart*, on July 25, completed the eighty-eighth year of his age. He was born in Philadelphia, July 26, 1778, the month after the evacuation of that city by the British army. He will greatly be the many friends of this veteran patriot to know that he is still active and hearty.

A crowd of Buffalo, N. Y., roughs crossed the border into Canada on Saturday to witness a prize fight. The Canucks thought it was another Fenian invasion, and troops were ordered forward, and all the rolling stock of the railroads was taken off to avoid capture.

Saw the lovely Julia to the bewitching Fanny. "Why is a new-born baby like a cow's tail?" "Give it up." "Because it was never seen before." "Fanny painted."

STOCKTON, UTAH.

P. A. GALLAGHER

Commission Merchant

Wholesale & Retail Dealer

Choice Groceries, Dry Goods, and

Provisions, Stockton, Rush Valley, Utah.

Miners and Traders will find my stock and facilities unrivaled. Sales made at Salt Lake City.

Send for my catalogues. I have a full line of clothing, hats, shoes, &c.

Soldier's Canon.

Water Power Saw Mill.

This new turning out each day, eight tons and four of clear white pine lumber of the very best quality and am prepared to fill all orders promptly and with dispatch. I have the best number of any mill in Utah. Orders solicited.

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Stockton Office is at my place of business.

Two doors above the Auction House.

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East, and the Peppermint Stage Co., West, the

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1000 FEET OF SAW MILLS.

Atchison, Kansas, and Pease-

Ville, California, and a perfect line of communication between the two great empires.

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